

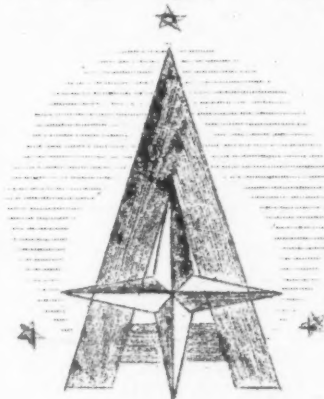
ATLANTIS

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

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A FORETASTE OF THE FUTURE

We hope to publish within the next three issues papers on the following:

The Loch Ness Monster, by A. Murray
being a reprint of the lecture given at our
Symposium on the subject.

The Schliemann Mystery, by L. Young, being the
amplified text of the November lecture.

The Lost Icknield Way by Bertram P. Crashaw.

Now that Space travel is becoming a fact instead of a pipe dream, the possibility of solving on the spot many of the mysteries of our Solar System which have perplexed us for thousands of years, is becoming ever closer. We hope to bring news of startling developments in this field, one of which will be the cracking of the problem of gravitation either in the USA or in Soviet Russia.

WE WISH ALL OUR READERS, WHEREVER THEY MAY BE, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

RUSSIAN AND SOVIET LITERATURE ON ATLANTIS

by N. Th. Zhiron.

The following review of Russian and Soviet literature on the subject of Atlantis is offered as a supplement to the article by Mr. Egerton Sykes: "European Literature since 1914" (Atlantis Research, vol.2, No.6.). The review includes only scientific and popular science literature, and does not include occult literature or belles-lettres.

The earliest original work on Atlantis was written by A.S. Norov (1), published in 1854, in Russian and German. Norov, drawing upon a large number of Greek and Arab sources, postulated that the "Pillars of Hercules" was not a geographical indication but a symbol, and refers to one of the shrines dedicated to the hero. The author therefore concluded that Atlantis was located in the eastern Mediterranean, between Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. A similar view was held by A.N. Karnozhitsky (2), who placed the Pillars of Hercules in the latter's temple at Heracleon near Sais in Egypt, and considered that Atlantis was located somewhere between Asia Minor, Syria, Lybia and Hellas, in the open sea, not far from the western mouth of the Nile. He also regarded the pyramids of Egypt as relics of Atlantean civilisation (3). Much later, this opinion was shared by Academician L. S. Berg (4), who placed Atlantis in the Aegean Sea, south of Crete. The above-mentioned works belong to the category of those which ignore the exact directions given by Plato. The best translation of Plato in the Russian language is by Prof. Karpov (5), and was made in 1879.

Since the beginning of the present century there have been works by authors who followed Plato and located Atlantis in the Atlantic Ocean. In 1912 V.V. Bogachev (6) published a small but serious and circumstantial pamphlet, devoting most attention to the question of the geological history of Atlantis, the phyto- and zoo-paleo-geography according to the scientific knowledge of his time. He also took into account the

Russian poets, V. Bryusov and K. Balmont, who were keenly interested in Atlantis, and the occult traditions of Fabre d'Olivier, Scott-Elliot and Steiner. Recognising that the data then available did not suffice to give a positive answer on the existence of Atlantis, he held that it was an invention of Plato although based upon fact, in the same way as the adventures of Robinson Crusoe were based on those of Selkirk. The pamphlet's critical scientific approach to the problem raises it above many other, later works.

A year later there appeared a Russian translation of an article by the geologist P. Termier (7), the original of which was published in the *Revue Scientifique*. Of some interest also at that time, is the opinion of P. Chirvinsky (8) that during the existence of Atlantis there was no Gulf Stream, and that the penetration of its waters to the north created a great flow of water vapours, becoming thereby one of the causes of the glaciation. Finally, in 1914 was published a small pamphlet by S. Bashinsky (9), propounding the fantastic hypothesis that the loss of Atlantis was caused by the fall of an immense asteroid, a splinter of which became Australia. The central shock occurred near 10-15° S. and 180° E. causing the split and loss of the antipodes of this locality - Atlantis. This hypothesis cannot withstand criticism either on geological, or any other grounds.

In 1917 appeared one of the more serious and well-reasoned works, which still retains its significance today. It is by V. Bryusov (10), the famous Russian poet, who was engaged in the scientific study of the problem for many years, until his death. In his work, Bryusov gave a full and systematic review of all the data then available as evidence that Atlantis was the cradle of the majority of subsequent civilisations. He held that it flourished at the end of the ice age in Europe, and that its loss occurred during the time between the end of the ice age and the fifth century B.C. He also examined the occult traditions in some detail, though, not without reason, treating them rather sceptically.

The next stage in Soviet atlantology came in the

1930's, and shows considerable interest in the problem. In the small popular science brochure of B.F. Dobrynin (11), and also in the later one by I. Kolubovsky (12), Atlantis occupies an important place. The former puts forward all the data then available, and concentrates upon the original inhabitants of the Canary Islands, the Guanchas. The latter also quotes the results of the researches by Schulten and Tartesse. In 1925 one of the popular journals published an article by A. Bergé (13) professor of the Oceanological Institute, supporting belief in the reality of Atlantis, and the following year came the Russian translation of the book by Roger Devigne (14). That year was also published the second of the more serious studies of the Soviet period, the original work by B.L. Bogaevsky (15), prominent Soviet historian of that day. In his lengthy article, largely in agreement with Bryusov, he reviews the majority of contemporary hypotheses of the location of Atlantis, together with a series of geological data. He supports the Canaries site, regards the Guanchas as the direct descendants of the Atlanteans, and considers that they were conquered by the peoples of the Aegean civilisation, and that the loss of Atlantis occurred in the early Neolithic age. He rejected occult traditions out of hand, regarding them as irrelevant.

Almost a quarter of a century followed, in which not a single work on the subject appeared in the USSR, and no interest in the problem of Atlantis was evident. In the last few years interest has begun to revive and to spread, largely due to a series of works by unquestionably talented writers. The impetus was given by E. Andreeva (16) in her most successfully written popular science book, a Polish translation of which has appeared this year. It is in three parts, dealing with Atlantis, Easter Island, and Sannikov's land, and it is probably the only book of its kind in which the author succeeds, by a comparison of contemporary scientific data, chiefly geological and oceanological, in demonstrating the undoubted reality of the previous existence of Atlantis. It must of course, be noted that the geological side of the question was more fully dealt with a year earlier by

René Malaise, in his monograph published in Sweden, but it was not addressed to a wide public, and it was not known to Andreeva. In contrast to her book is the article published earlier that year by S. Uzin (17) who upheld the archaic conception on the geology of Atlantis and considered that it was located in Crete. The following year saw one of the more serious works on the subject by the Soviet atlantologist Ekaterina Hagemeister with an afterpiece by Academician B.A. Obruchev, (18) in which the problem of Atlantis is associated with the inception and the conclusion of the ice age and the history of the Gulf Stream. This work has already been reviewed in Atlantis, vol.9, No.4. Lastly, in the second half of 1956, the journal "Tekhnika Molodezhi" (Technics for Young People) began publication of a wide discussion on Atlantis (19), printing a number of articles, notes and other material from various sources, including V. Bryusov, N.S. Vetchinkin, I.A. Efremov, N.F. Zhironov, M. Ya. Plam, E.F. Hagemeister. Currently, the publication is expected in the near future of a book by the writer of the present article, on the subject of scientific atlantology, dealing with the ethnic, and particularly the geological and oceanological side of the problem (20).

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A PROPOSAL TO DRILL THROUGH TO THE MOHO

(Extracted from the Interamericano Bulletin)

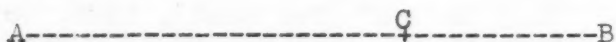
We would like to salute the American Miscellaneous Society. They have several things in common with us (no records; no dues; meetings held in informal places with a quorum of two; etc.). Once they dreamed of drilling a hole through the continental crust down to the Mohorovicic discontinuity. This would take place in the ocean where the water is 3 miles deep; the crust there is also 3 miles thick. Dr. George C. Kennedy, F.I.I., in a Sigma Xi lecture suggested that the first three miles would be the easier digging. He also suggested

that the public should have one hole it could see its money going down. Anyway, there is now a serious National Science Foundation proposal to drill a hole to the Moho.

THE GOLDEN RULE AND OUR PLANETARY SYSTEM

by Professor M. Kamienski

1. In our geometry at school most of us learnt the Golden Rule which states that for a given length A-B, the relationship between the longer portion A-C and the shorter one C-B is as below:



$\frac{AB}{AC} + \frac{AC}{CB}$ or if $AB=100$, AC 61.8 and CB 38.2, then

$$\frac{100}{61.8} = \frac{61.8}{38.2}$$

2. Applying this method to the calculation of planetary distances, based on the following table, one obtains the results shown below:

Planet	Sequence from Sun	Distance in Earth radii
Mercury	I	0.387
Venus	II	0.723
Earth	III	1.000
Mars	IV	1.524
Jupiter	V	5.203
Saturn	VI	9.538
Uranus	VII	19.218
Neptune	VIII	30.110
Pluto	IX	39.457
Planet X	X	?
Planet Y	XI	?
Planet Z	XII	?

Therefore:

$$\frac{I + III}{II + IV} = \frac{1.387}{2.247} = 0.618$$

$$\frac{V + VII}{VI + VIII} = \frac{24.421}{39.649} = 0.616$$

$$\text{Finally: } \frac{V + VII}{VI + X} = = 0.618$$

These calculations were worked out over a century ago by Leverrier, and the "X" above, which had to have a distance of 30.10 Earth Units, turned out to be Neptune.

3. Now to turn to Bode's law, actually invented by Titus, which takes the series: 0,3,6,12, etc, adding 4 to each figure and dividing by 10, which gives the figures below:

	Bode's Empirical	Distance
Mercury	0	0.4
Venus	3	0.7
Earth	6	1.0
Mars	12	1.6
Astroids	24	2.8
Jupiter	48	5.2
Saturn	96	10.0
Uranus	192	19.6
Pluto	384	38.8

The distances given above vary slightly from the actual ones given in the previous table.

Bode assumed that the fifth planet, between Mars and Jupiter had been destroyed and produced the astroids, of which there are 100,000 or more.

4. There is always the possibility of further planets outside the orbit of Pluto, possibly moving in ellipses like the comets.

If one employs Leverrier's methods towards the calculation of planets beyond Pluto, one obtains the following equation:

$$\frac{IX + XI}{X + XII} = \frac{39.458 + XI}{X + XII} = 0.617.$$

Unfortunately none of the other distances have been calculated astronomically, but they may well be so in the future.

Note by Editor: There is nothing out of the way in either Bode's Law, or Leverrier's use of the Golden Rule. In both cases it simply implies that nature has a much better sense of proportion than the average human being, and that, accordingly, bodies which are free to adjust themselves, such as planets, will invariably assume patterns of this type.

It is also of interest to consider that among the millions of planetary systems which exist in our own Galaxy, there is unlikely to be any serious variation from the pattern, with the additional probability that whichever planet in any system is found to be habitable, the formula will work if that planet's radius is taken as 1.000.

CAROLINA BAYS AND ATLANTIS

by Dr. Nicholas Zhiron
(USSR, Moscow)

(Note by Editor: Dr. Nicolas Zhiron and N.Th.Zhiron are one and the same person).

In 1956 the German engineer Mr. Otto Muck published the second edition of his book of Atlantis (1). Because this book was not discussed in the pages of "Atlantis", I shall write generally about the content of Muck's book.

The first edition of this book was published in 1955 under the title "Atlantis - gefunden" in Stuttgart. The second edition was printed in Switzerland and is a

large book, more than 500 pages. It is written more popularly than scientifically but has not the rough errors of atlantology containing more recent knowledge. This book is intended for the ordinary reader but the size of the book is somewhat large.

The book is divided into parts: 1. The preface (pp. 9-10) the Tradition (pp.11-36) 2. Myth or reality? (pp.37-116) The critic of Atlantis research. 3. Reality, but not myth! (pp.117-170) - Arguments for Atlantis. 4. Atlantis is found (pp.171-226) - The reconstruction of the antediluvian high culture. 5. The Atlantis catastrophe (pp.227-305) - The reconstruction of the submergence. 6. The Flood (pp.305-378) - The consequences of the Atlantis catastrophe. 7. Zero Day (pp.379-408) - The chronological concluding remarks. 8. The last days of Atlantis (pp.409-488).- It is not Plato's narration but it is devised history. 9. Addendum etc. (pp.489-507). Also there are 20 separate sheets of the pictures. The great deficiency of this book is very small bibliographical list where there are 25 references only. But in the text there are more indications on the very interesting works the exact references about these works we omitted. It makes the work less useful for the serious reader.

The general line of all narration of Muck's book is the Flood. O. Muck supposes that the destruction of Atlantis and the Flood have provoked by the crash of a gigantic asteroid. This asteroid has fallen into the Atlantic Ocean near Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A. This opinion of O. Muck is based on the facts of the uncovering in 1930 by the vertical and oblique survey of the great number of the elliptical cavities on the earth's surface in this region. W.F. Prouty (2) writes that the Carolina Bays have a known distribution along the Atlantic Coastal Plain from northeast Florida to southeast New Jersey. The area of distribution of the bays is about 83,000 sq.miles. Of this area perhaps 4,300 sq.miles have very few or no bays. The bays cover, including overlap, roughly about 10% of the surface. Where bays are large and thickly distributed, they may cover more than 50% of the surface. A conservative estimate of 3,5 bays to the sq.mile, much longer than 500 feet, gives an

estimate of 140,000 bays of moderate and large size. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of small bays. One might be justified in roughly guessing that the total number of bays, large and small is about half a million.

According to Mr. F.A. Melton and W. Schriever (3) bays were formed by the infall of meteorites of a probable cometary mass travelling in a general southeast direction and hitting the earth at a small angle to the horizontal. But no fused glass or fragments of meteorites have been found associated with the bays. But the magnetometer studies of Mr. W.F. Prouty of 26 different bays all indicated spot highs with no definite highs, observed that are not readily associated with some bays. Multiple end "heart-shaped" bays overlap in patterns explained most logically by the impact of tandem meteorites, some likely explosive in nature. By Mr. W.F. Prouty these bays are younger than the youngest Pleistocene terraces and older than at least one of the more recent marine transgression. Generally he thinks that the bays were formed in very late Pleistocene marine terrace time.

O. Muck indicates that the area of the Carolina bays is only a part of the earth's surface covered by fallen meteorites. It is only lesser part of the ellipsis. He affirms that the greater part of the meteorites has fallen to the southeast of Charleston into the Atlantic Ocean. The greater part of the meteorites has taken root deeply into the earth's crust in the ocean bottom. Therefore the region near Charleston is seismic unstable. So, an epicenter of great earthquake of 31 August 1896 was placed near Charleston. O. Muck considers that this meteorite's infall is bounded with the existence of the deepest Puerto-Rico trench.

The great meteorite fallen near Charleston by Muck's hypothesis was a great asteroid "Planetoid A" as he names it. It was about 10 kilometer in diameter and about 200 milliard tons in weight. It moved with a velocity about 20 km/sec. The power of the smash was equivalent to the simultaneous explosion of the 30,000 Hydrogen atomic bombs. But it is most ineffectual place

of Muck's hypothesis because such monstrous explosion ought to have destroyed all flesh on the greatest distance in a circle. There are no traces of such destruction even near the place of the infall. Because the meteorites have fallen on the earth's surface at a small angle to the horizontal, their velocity diminished very much.

The time of the asteroid's infall is bounded with the initial date of the Mayan calendar. By the German astronomer R. Henseling (4) this initial point on the base of the astronomical calculations is 5 June 8489 BC. O Muck affirms that the collision of the "Planetoid A" with the Earth has taken place in the time of the constellation of the Sun, Venus and Moon at 13 hours of 5 June 8489 BC. The cataclysm lasted three days and 7 June 8489 BC Atlantis was submerged fully under the ocean's waves.

It is interesting that the French astronomer of the observatory of the Alger, Mr. L. Filippoff (5) has affirmed that the submergence of Atlantis has taken place in 7256 BC because it is the age when the point of the vernal equinox has passed near the epsilon Cancri. This passage he bounds with the different ancient legends.

The most probable date of the submergence of Atlantis is given by Prof M. Kamieński (6), the famous Polish astronomer. He synchronizes this cataclysm with the passage of Halley's comet near the Earth in 9546 BC. by his astronomical calculations. This date confirms well with other data and also with the Plato's traditional date. The date by O. Muck is based only on the hypothesis that this date is the initial date of the Mayan calendar. One hypothesis is based on the another!

Generally, there are more hypotheses that are bounded the submersion of Atlantis and even other geological perturbations with the passing near the Earth or with the crash of the asteroids or gigantic meteorites. Probably historically the first hypothesis was proposed by Giovanni Rinaldo Carli in 1780, Florence.

Prof. N. Boneff (7) has supposed that the submergence of Atlantis was caused by the passing of the great asteroid near the Earth. The American anthropologist Alan H. Kelso de Montigny supposes that the Little

Antilles Islands are the east arc of the greatest meteoritic crater where now it is the Caribbean Sea. But the newest investigations show that the flash sea-bottom of the Caribbean Sea is by sialic nature (8).

Nicolina Bonfanti (9) has published the hypothesis that near the North Pole had taken place the infall of the gigantic meteorite and this region is now the deep cavity of the Arctic Ocean. This infall has given two great fissures in the earth's crust where now there are the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. Also the oldest circular mountainous folds have formed and have resulted in the separation of Antarctic from the other continents. Also there were the different moving of the sialic continental masses. This smash has produced the variation of the inclination of the earth's axis because nearly down to Ceinozoic time the Earth had no climatic zones. After this the earth's axis gradually returned to its present state. This thunder-clap had taken place in the Paleozoic or Pre-Paleozoic time.

I think myself that there is not the necessity to attract the hypotheses about the infall of the gigantic meteorites or asteroids for the explanation of the destruction of Atlantis. Plato does not write about the cosmic phenomena in the bound with the destruction of Atlantis. It is very importantly because generally Plato has loved such stories and willingly has invented its in his narrations. All hypotheses of cosmic phenomena for the Atlantis problems have two principal errors: the first that the earth's crust is thin and unreliable and the earth's interior is fire-liquid. The contemporary seismical and geophysical researches show exactly that the earth's crust is very thick, more than 2,000 kilometer of thickness and that it is very hard, more than the steel. The second error is that the asteroid must have for this effect such great mass that the collision in these conditions certainly must destroy all flesh. But it is fully probably that the time of the destroying of Atlantis has synchronised with some cosmic phenomena as the appearance of the gigantic comet, meteoritic infalls etc. It is good known that in the popular memory the appearance of the monstrous cosmic phenomena is

bounded with the great calamities.

The submergence of Atlantis may be explained very good by the geological factors.

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ATLANTIS AND THE POETIC MUSE

Half a century or more ago a poet, Fiona Macleod, gave the following quotation which has its bearing on Atlantis:

"There are four cities that no mortal eye has seen but that the soul knows; these are Gorias, that is in the east; and Finias that is in the south; and Murias, that is in the west; and Falias, that is in the north. And the symbol of Falias is the stone of death which is crowned with pale fire. And the symbol of Gorias is the dividing sword. And the symbol of Finias is a spear. And the symbol of Murias is a hollow that is filled with

water and fading light", from "The Little Book of the Great Enchantment."

Of Murias he said:

"I ... am as the wave that idly flows,
Where the pale wood in songless thickets grows,
Over the towers and fallen palaces,
Where the Sea-City was,
The City of Murias".

And again:

"In the sunken City of Murias,
Deep, deep beneath the sea."

Fiona Macleod, whose real name was William Sharp, died in 1905, before the discovery of radium had been made known to the public, the Curie's "Laboratoire Biologique du Radium" not having been established until 1906. And yet the symbol of Falias: "The stone of death, which is crowned with pale fire" is as good as description of radioactive luminescence as one can find anywhere.

Perhaps some reader will equate the symbol for Murias: "A hollow filled with water and fading light"?

Another poet, Edgar Allen Poe said:

"Strange city lying alone,
Far down in the dim West
Where the good and the bad, and the worst and the best
Have gone to their eternal rest,
Where shrines and palaces and towers
Resemble nothing that is ours.

Mrs. Le Plongeon, in "Queen Moo's Talisman", written in 1902, said:

"In cities rich and great the housetops swarmed
With frantic men, by fear to brutes transformed.
Around the blackened angry waters surged,
Till dwellings rocked, and melting soon were merged,
Engulfed dark abyss with writhing woe,
All swiftly spend in one last writhing throe.

--

Above the horrid sights and awful fear
Dark waters rolled, mud laden many a year."

An earlier writer: John Galt, in his "Atlantis Destroyed", published in 1814, refers to the primitive Eden where:

"This eternal temple,
High in whose measureless concave the sun
A lamp of everlasting splendour shines".

The Tirnanog of the celtic mythology may well have been a memory of Atlantis, in that, according to W.B. Yeats, it had a triple meaning. "The island of the living, the island of victories, and an underwater land".

Finally John Masefield:

"In some green island of the sea
Where now the shadowy coral grows
In pride and pomp and empery
The courts of old Atlantis rose".

BOOKS

The Gold of Troy by Robert Payne, 19/6 or \$3.00 pf.
London 1959.

In Europe the majority of the greatest archaeologists of the last century were gentlemen amateurs whose eccentricities drove their contemporaries into fury, but whose persistence has enabled the present day generation of prosaic pedants to turn archaeology from being a great adventure into a somewhat dull vocation.

One of these geniuses was Heinrich Schliemann. A man of business who was fired with the desire to explore the eastern Mediterranean for traces of the then legendary Troy, whose enthusiasm from Greece and the Greeks led to an extremely effective marriage with a Greek girl many years his junior whom he had only seen in a photograph, whose success in finance and world trade was backed up by his discovering the legendary Troy in a site which had been dismissed as useless by every expert of the day, who fought with governments with the same lust for battle as when he dealt with any other kind of minor obstacle. In short: A Man.

This is not by any means the definite biography of Schliemann, the author has not managed to spend a whole lifetime in soaking himself into the background of this merchant prince, whose activities ranged from Moscow to Berlin, from Constantinople to New York, whose interest and whose energy was insatiable, and whose reputation

will survive all the efforts of present day debunkers. But will serve for some time to come, until the really definitive work is produced in another twenty years or so.

For the budding archaeologist this work shows what can be done, for the Aegean expert it shows that, as is usual, in the Levant, the only people not at all interested in their own antiquities were the local governments, unless there was a promise of gold, which brought petty officials down to locusts seeking for personal enrichment. And yet in spite of it all Schliemann accomplished what he had set out to do.

A recommended purchase.

Potonaliat Materik Atlantida, by Cyril Krostev. (The sunken continent Atlantis) Sofia, 1959, 94 pages with 27 ill. In Bulgarian.

This book is edited as the popular-scientific work for the young. It is divided in 20 short chapters: What antiquity tells us of the reborn legend; the possibility of an Atlantis catastrophe; the place of the catastrophe; Atlantis-Canaries; Atlantis-Azores; Atlantic Ridge the Bottom of Atlantis; preoceanic Atlantis; Atlantis and the Ice-Age; Atlanteans and their culture; the variations of Plato's Atlantis; Gibraltar-Atlantis; Atlas-Atlantis; Sargasso-Atlantis; Atlantis and South America; Atlantis and Central America; Atlantis was destroyed by meteorite; Atlantis was fallen from the sky.

The book is written with the broad attraction of the contemporary views on the Atlantis problem and is to be read with the great interest. The author has used more very interesting materials especially the Sovietic and French works. Very much is taken from the book by N.Zhirov "Atlantida". For the Horbigerians is very interesting the mention of the book by Emil Belot ("Origine des formes de la Terre et des planetes", Paris 1918) where is published the hypothesis of the existence and the infall of three earth's satellites. This hypothesis was complemented by Charle Gorceix ("L'origine des grands reliefs terrestres", Paris 1924). Gorceix supposes that the fallen satellites have formed the "bridges" between the continents.

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We would like to express our appreciation of the kindness of Professor N. Boneff of Sofia University in sending us a copy of this work together with a list of the chapter headings in French.

The Miracle Hunters by George and Helen Sandwith. pf. 22/6 or £3.50. London 1959.

This travel book by the Sandwith's contains amongst other matters, a first hand description of fire walking as practised in the South Seas, together with photographs.

While it is possible that the explanations offered by the authors may appear to go too far into metaphysics, nevertheless, in the absence of any other reasonable hypothesis, they will have to serve.

There are also descriptions of various initiation ceremonies which bear the hall mark of personal observation. A book which is both interesting and controversial.

There will be a Symposium organised by the PENDULUM at Enfield on Saturday, 16th January, on TIME TRAVEL, during the course of which there will be a discussion of Perpetual Motion Machines of the Keely type, which had to be omitted in October. A shuttle taxi service will be available from Oakwood Station. Admission to Symposium, from 2 until 6.30 including refreshments, 10/6, reduced charge for members of the ARC 8/6. Taxi both ways 4/-.

Details from the Hon. Sec. ARC, 14 Montpelier Villas, Brighton. Telephone enquiries Brighton 20532, ABB 2835 or ENF 5153.

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